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1896
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DUNDEE NURSERY
CATALOGUE OF
EVERGREENS
EUROPEAN LARCH, ETC.

NO WILD OR IMPORTED EVERGREENS
OFFERED AT ANY PRICE



MY TREES ARE ALL NURSERY GROWN.

FOR THE SPRING OF 1895.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist,
DUNDEE, KANE CO., ILL.

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TO MY PATRONS.

The growing of Evergreens from seed is my specialty. While my prices will be found lower than most reliable establishments, I am quite confident my trees will be equal to the best and superior to most.

Millions of wild evergreens are being pulled up every year in our northern forests, such as the American Arbor Vitæ, Balsam Fir, White Pine, and the Swamp Spruces, which are sold by some Nurserymen, some of whom describe them as being as good and even better than trees grown in the nursery. For the past six years I have been testing and experimenting with these wild evergreens, under the most favorable conditions and the best possible care and cultivation. Three per cent is the most we have been able to make live, and even those were only third class trees, remaining spindling, stunted and sickly looking for years. These evergreens, together with the vast amount of imported evergreens which have been sold in this country the past two years, have had a tendency to discourage the planting of evergreens.

To those who have been so unfortunate in planting any of the above evergreens, try nursery grown trees, if only a few, and you will become convinced that evergreens can be as successfully transplanted as apple or any other tree.



FIGURE ONE

Represents a tree with GOOD ROOTS a Norway Spruce 3 feet in height. The best is always the cheapest. Root cultivation is the secret of my success as an evergreen specialist.



FIGURE TWO

Represents a tree with POOR ROOTS. A Norway Spruce 3 feet. It costs money to transplant, and remember that but few nurserymen transplant their trees but once, no matter how large they may get.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

In presenting my Price List for the Spring of 1895, I would thank my customers who have so liberally patronized me the past season, and, by honest dealing and strict attention to business, I hope to enjoy a continuance of the same.

Terms of payments must invariably be cash, or satisfactory note or draft. Orders to be sent C. O. D., must be accompanied by one-fourth cash. Money can be sent, as follows, at my risk: Draft on Chicago, Post Office Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Do not send money in an open letter.

Plants furnished as follows: 50 at 100 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates, etc.

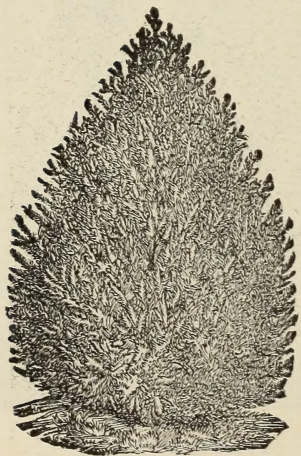
Special attention given to packing, for which will only be charged the cost of material used.

All goods delivered at freight depot or express office free of charge, after which they will be at the risk of the purchaser.

Be particular in all cases to put the order in distinct, definite form. Let it be on a page or sheet separate from the body of the letter, with name, post office, county and state plainly written, and give full directions as to route and manner in which stock is to be shipped, freight or express.

On receiving trees from a nursery, the boxes or packages should be immediately unpacked and the roots dipped in a puddle made of rich, mellow soil, about the thickness of paint ready for use, and be careful not to let the roots get dry before planting. Place them in a cool, shady place until ready to plant; and if not immediately ready, heel them into the ground by placing the roots in a trench, covering well up with mellow soil, and well firming with the foot; if the ground is dry give some water at planting. Set the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, treading the earth firmly about the roots when planting. This is one of the essentials of success.

EVERGREENS.



SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE

[See Page 4.]

These are a class of indispensable trees and shrubs for parks, private and public grounds, and possessing varied characteristics of habit and growth, form and coloring of foliage, and adapted to a variety of soils.

Several of this class are exceedingly useful for reclaiming waste land, and many more are of the highest value for forming belts for landscape effect, and also for shelter, to allow the use of more tender kinds of trees and plants in localities which otherwise would be too much exposed to climate, sun and wind.

All are of high ornamental merit, and together present the greatest diversity of foliage and varied forms, adapting them for use in lawn culture—singly, as specimen plants, or in groups, to show by comparison, and thus to heighten their varied distinctions.

SOIL.—Conifers will grow in all soils, except those of a wet nature, and even in such there are a few that will thrive. The Firs being of a shallow-rooted nature will make vigorous growth in many localities where the good soil may be very thin. Several of the Pines and Firs will grow well on the bleakest side hills, exposed to the most trying gales, and on the coast they are found especially valuable to form belts for the protection of animal and vegetable life. In planting the choice Conifers for ornamental effect, it is well to have the soil of good quality, and the same planting



AUSTRIAN PINE, OR BLACK PINE.

[See Page 4.]

Allow the least possible exposure to the roots of Conifers in planting, and see that the trees do not wilt.

PRUNING HEDGES.—In this case it is desirable to prune during the growing season, that the growth may be stunted and the growing out of side-shoots to thicken, encouraged.

SHIPPING SEASON.—The popular idea that Evergreens should be planted in June only is false, and the cause of many failures. Practical experience proves that this is not always the best time, but that they may be safely moved in early spring or fall. We find the best time for moving Conifers in spring is from April 20 to June 1st; and in fall from August 1st to September 15th.

The cuts of Evergreens shown in these pages were all taken from trees in my nursery.

American Arbor Vitae.
(*Thuja Occidentalis*.)

A handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habit. Growth thick and bushy; one of our best and most useful evergreens; excellent for screens and hedges.

Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae.

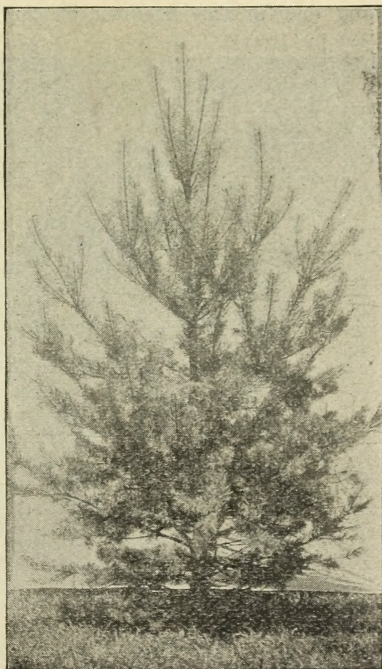
Resembling the old golden in color; a new dwarf sort; fine.

directions apply to these as to other trees, but no fresh manure should be used directly on the roots, and its most advisable use is as a mulch, placed on top of the ground in the fall, and raked away in early summer, after the spring rains.

PRUNING.—Except for hedges the best time to prune Conifers is previous to their growing season, and careful use of the pruning knife will often revive a tree which otherwise may be on the decline.

ROOTS.—It is very important that Conifers should have an abundance of fine fibrous roots when planted, and this can only be obtained by frequent transplanting of the stock at the nursery.

We exercise the greatest care to have our trees frequently transplanted or root pruned, to insure such roots.



SCOTCH PINE. [See Page 4.]

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.

A superb new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper, and growing in a perfect column; rare and beautiful. Largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This, perhaps is the most valuable Arbor Vitae in cultivation.

Siberian Arbor Vitae.

(See page 2.)

Tree is very hardy, of compact growth and pyramidal form. It keeps its color well through the winter; handsome lawn tree.

Austrian Pine or Black Pine.

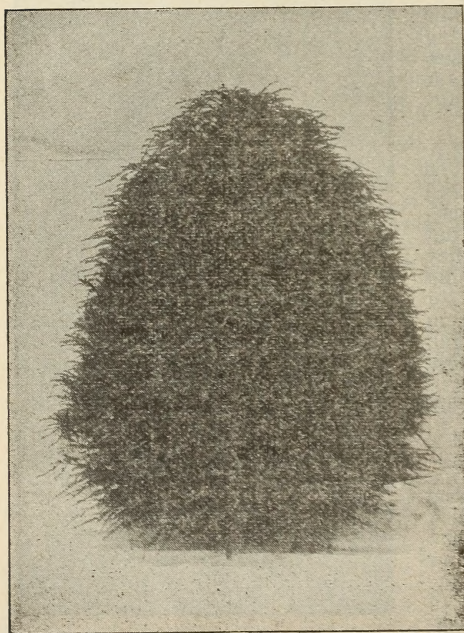
(*P. Austriaca* syn. *Nigricans*.) Pg. 3.

A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid grower. Valuable for this country.

Scotch Pine.

(*P. Sylvestris*.) See Page 3.

A rapid growing, hardy variety, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Valuable for shelter, and makes a good lawn tree; and being one of the hardiest of the



SHEARED HEMLOCK.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

evergreen family, it readily adapts itself to the trying climate of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. It also thrives well on the dry plains of Kansas.

Hemlock Spruce.

(*Abies Canadensis*, sometimes called Weeping Spruce.)

The cut on this page shows the trees just as they grow in nursery rows. This is a well known evergreen of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful Spruces, with a light and spreading spray; frequently branches almost to the ground. It is a beauty for the lawn and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Sheared Hemlock.

Same age as above cut, but sheared every season, in June.

The Picea Pungens.

This is King of the Spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies. It is a child of the storm king, growing at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet

feet above the level of the sea. It is generally found even there in deep gorges or on the north of the ranges. We would naturally suppose that it could not endure a sudden change or thrive in a hot climate. There are fine specimens growing in Washington, also in North Carolina. The question arises, while the tree endures such a diversity of soil and climate, why is it never found on the lower altitudes or among the foot hills? The answer is, it could not possibly grow there. The Douglas, the Ponderosa, and Concolor have large seeds and send out a strong plant and therefore they are found lower down. *Pungens* seed is small, about 110,000 to the pound. In the higher altitudes are frequent shower and often moss in the woods and the ground is seldom dry. It is not hot enough to kill the plants, and so, on the north side of the high alti-



PICEA PUNGENS. [See Page 4.]

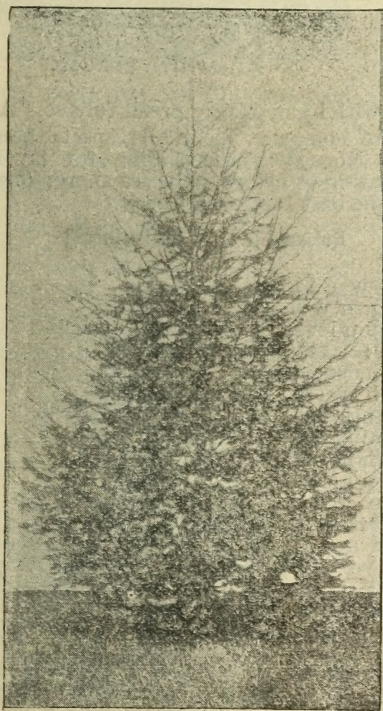
tudes, Nature has provided for their propagation. The cone of the *Pungens* is about one-half the size of that of the Norway. The needles are short and sharp—pungent—hence the name. They are polished like glass.

Douglas Spruce.

(*Seudotsuga Douglasii*.)

This is emphatically the tree for the million. While on a visit to the eastern nurseries, I noted in almost every instance that it was the most rapid grower of all the Conifers.

Sometimes the complaint is made that it grows too fast, and is not compact enough for the lawn tree; yet on my grounds they seem to have the perfection of form. The foliage is soft and much resembles the Hemlock, hence the name (resembling the Hemlock). In the mountains it is a grand tree. It reaches from the Rockies to the Pacific Slope, and our Chief of Forestry, B. E. Feanow, tells us that he never on earth saw such a burden of lumber to the acre as that produced by this tree in the West. We are to mind that seeds from the Conifers gathered on the Pacific Slope are



DOUGLAS SPRUCE.

tender, while those gathered in Colorado produce hardy trees, which endure both drought and cold.

The lumber of this tree is very strong and is invaluable for timber, joists and scantlings, and makes good lumber for finishing, though like the Hemlock it is easily split. In color it is much like the Red Wood of the Pacific Coast.

I want to call your attention to one feature of this tree. In the deep gorges and on the north side of the mountains, as you reach the high altitudes, you will find them of the deep blue type—literally sparkling with silver. Seen at a distance they are often taken for the pungs. These trees should be sought out and cultivated, for in addition to their rich coloring, they have more flexible grace in contrast with the rigid pungs.

Norway Spruce.
(*Abies Excelsa*.)

A very popular variety from Europe. It has been more extensively planted in this country than has any other evergreen. In fact, it is so well known as being the best evergreen for ornamental purposes, that it is only necessary to say it is also the most valuable for wind breaks, screens and hedges. Of this variety I have several millions.

American White Spruce.
(*Picea Alba*.)

A pyramidal tree of dense growth, with light, silvery green foliage. A more compact tree in all respects than the Norway Spruce. Fine for lawn planting or use near the sea shore; one of the best for general use.



AM. WHITE SPRUCE.



BALSAM FIR.

A well known popular tree; very handsome while young; assuming the upright or conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retains its color throughout the sever-



NORWAY SPRUCE.

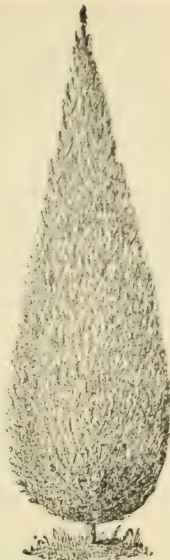
Balsam Fir. [*P. Balsamea*.]



est winter; grows quite rapidly when established; desirable every way.

Black Hills Spruce.

This is the Picea, Alba or the White Spruce, but with this difference, that while the Norway and the Black and White Spruces of the north will not endure the winter droughts of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the regions from which the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it seems to meet the requirements of a vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will



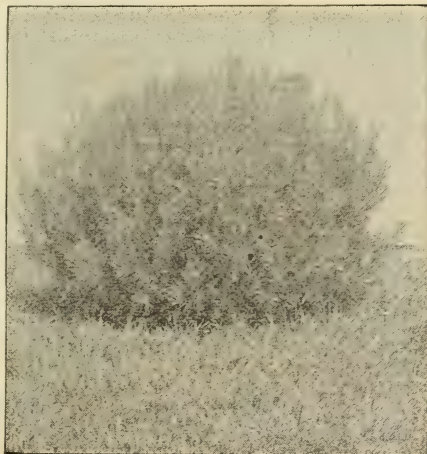
IRISH JUNIPER.

endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter. We have not the experience with this tree we have with the Rocky Mountain Conifers, yet having a few thousand growing, we have great faith in them for

the West, and see no reason why they should not do well in the East, also.

The Concolor.

I take this description from an article in the Boston *Congregationalist*: "The tree with that bright foliage is the Concolor. Riding with a friend in Massachusetts last winter far off on a hill we saw a row of evergreens. There, said I, is a tree from the Rockies, which proved to be true. As the name indicates, it is even colored, the same the year around. But you say: 'What a marvelous beauty this has—ermine and emerald blended. Such a sheen! A tree dressed in glory! What is it?' It is a robe of matchless beauty the great Horticulturist has given these Conifers, making them the most attractive of anything on earth. They are held in reserve for these later days, when nature and art unite to make home and lawn and landscape so attractive to the eye of taste. Note the contrast of this rare color with the deep green of the pines. There are one or two of these on the princely estate of Mr. Hunnewell at Wellesly. They are true to their nature—some trees put on wonderful beauty while young; but *these* retain their attractiveness down to old



MOUNTAIN PINE.

age, and wear their brightness, as the Christian does his joy, to the very last. "But in order to see these trees in all their glory you should see them while bearing their cones. Here is a grove of them. All are dressed in their marvelous attire of silver and of green. On one tree the blossoms and cones are of a deep, rich purple. What a contrast to the other hues! But this other tree has blossoms and cones of lightest green—another contrast. The cones grow erect at the top of the tree. They are perfect in form, and about the size of an ear of sweet corn. As they mature in their perfect symmetry, these colors seem to deepen, and then from the cones that clear gum exudes; the sun shines and it sparkles like crystals. Take this grove then, with the sun shining brightly upon it, with its green and silver, its purple and crystal, and it seems almost too beautiful for earth. From the small plantings of this tree at the East one has no conception of its coming symmetry and grace, its beauty of mingled tints; and yet at the East I note that these trees do as well as in their own habitat, and you will soon have these mountain treasures there, that will hold the stranger spellbound by their unique beauty. I have tried selecting seeds from the rarest specimens and find that, among the thousands now coming up, most of them fairly sparkle with silver."

White Pine. [P. Stobus.] See page 7.

It is the most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest and dryest soils; easily transplanted.

Juniper Cedar. [See Page 7.]

IRISH JUNIPER.—A very pretty little tree, forming a neat tapering column of deep green foliage; very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or cemetery lots where larger evergreens are not admissible.

Juniper Virginian.

RED CEDAR.—A well known American tree. It varies much in habit and color of foliage. It succeeds well on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas where other evergreens fail. It is very desirable for ornamental purposes; also for wind breaks, shelter belts and hedges.

Dwarf Mountain Pine. [Pinus Montana.] See Page 7.

It is a beautiful little tree or bush, foliage very dense and of a rich dark green; very valuable for ornamental purposes. It is perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations.

The European Larch

Is the greatest timber tree in Europe, combining rapid growth with great durability, extreme hardness, adaptability to any variety of soil not too wet, and remarkably free from disease. It is also very desirable as an ornamental tree; its conical shape, regular, delicate branches, and soft, light green leaves, making a striking contrast to the different varieties of European and ornamental trees.

MY REFERENCES.

By permission, I refer my friends and patrons to the following firms: Albert Miller, P. M., Dundee, Ill. Express Agent, Dundee, Ill. Hon. H. B. Willis, Judge of Kane County Circuit Court, Elgin, Ill. Hon. Norman J. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo., and any reliable nursery firm in the United States.

Yours Truly,

D. HILL,

Evergreen Specialist,

Dundee, Illinois.]

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

Nursery Grown, Thrifty, Fine Plants, Well Rooted.

		Per 10	Per 100.	Per 1000	Per 10,000
NORWAY SPRUCE.					
NORWAY SPRUCE.....	10 to 12 inches	....	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
" ".....	8 " 10 "	....	1.25	9.00	80.00
" ".....	6 " 8 "	....	1.00	7.00	60.00
" ".....	4 " 6 "	....	.75	5.00	40.00
" ".....	3 " 4 "	....	.60	3.50	30.00
AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.					
WHITE SPRUCE.....	6 to 8 inches	.40	2.00	15.00	125.00
" ".....	4 " 6 "	.30	1.50	10.00	98.00
" ".....	2 " 4 "	....	1.00	6.00	50.00
PICEA PUNGENS OF COLORADO.					
BLUE SPRUCE.....	6 to 8 nches	1.00	6.00	50.00	....
" ".....	4 " 6 "	.60	4.00	30.00	....
" ".....	2 " 4 "	.50	3.00	20.00	....
DOUGLAS SPRUCE OF COLORADO.					
DOUGLAS SPRUCE.....	6 to 8 inches	.75	5.00	40.00	....
" ".....	4 " 6 "	.50	3.50	25.00	....
ENGLEMANN SPRUCE OF COLORADO.					
ENGLEMANN SPRUCE.....	6 to 8 inches	.50	4.00	30.00	....
" ".....	4 " 6 "	.50	3.00	25.00	....
CONCOLOR OF COLORADO.					
CONCOLOR—Choice.....	4 to 6 inches	.75	5.00	40.00	....
BALSAM FIR.....	4 " 6 "	.35	2.00	15.00	....
PINE, SCOTCH.					
SCOTCH PINE—Nice.....	12 to 15 inches	.50	2.00	15.00	125.00
" " ".....	10 " 12 "	.35	1.50	10.00	90.00
" " ".....	8 " 10 "	....	1.25	8.00	70.00
" " ".....	6 " 8 "	....	1.00	7.00	60.00
" " ".....	4 " 6 "	....	.75	5.00	45.00
AUSTRIAN PINE.					
AUSTRIAN PINE.....	10 to 12 inches	.35	1.50	12.00	100.00
" ".....	8 " 10 "	....	1.25	9.00	80.00
" ".....	6 " 8 "	....	1.00	7.00	60.00
" ".....	4 " 6 "	....	.75	6.00	50.00
WHITE PINE.					
WHITE PINE.....	6 to 8 inches	....	1.50	10.00	90.00
" ".....	4 " 6 "	....	1.00	8.00	70.00
" ".....	3 " 4 "	....	.75	5.00	40.00
PINUS MONTANA.					
DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE—Nice	10 to 12 inches	.75	3.00	18.00	....
" " ".....	6 " 8 "	.50	2.50	15.00	125.00
" " ".....	4 " 6 "	.30	1.75	10.00	90.00
" " ".....	4 " 6 "	....	1.00	8.00	70.00
RED CEDAR FROM NORTHERN SEED.					
RED CEDAR—Nice.....	6 to 10 inches	.75	3.00	30.00	175.00
" " ".....	4 " 6 "	.30	2.00	12.00	100.00
" " ".....	3 " 4 "	....	1.25	9.00	80.00
RED CEDAR FROM COLORADO SEED.					
RED CEDAR—Silver Tints.....	6 inches	.75	4.00	30.00	....

Evergreen Tree Seeds

**NEW CROP, GUARANTEED, AND ARE
LARGELY OF OUR OWN COLLECTING**

		Collected in	oz.	lb.	100 lbs.
Abies	Concolor (White Fir).....	Colorado	\$ 75	\$2 00	\$.....
"	Balsamæ (Falsam Fir)	Wisconsin.....	25	1 00	.....
"	Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)...	"	70	3 50	.....
"	Amabilis (Lovely Silver Fir)....	Europe.....	75	6 00	.....
"	Siberica (Siberian Silver Fir)....	"	50	2 00	.....
"	Pseudotsuga Douglassi (Doug- las Fir).....	Pacific coast.....	50	2 00	.....
"	Douglas Fir.....	Rocky Mo'tains ..	50	2 50	.....
"	Grandis (Lowland Fir)....	Washington.....	50	4 50	.....
"	Arizonica (A r i z o n a Cork Bark Fir	"	1 25	15 00	.....
"	Nordmaniana (Nordman's Fir), Europe .....	.....	40	1 50	.....
Picea	Pungen (Blue Spruce	Colorado.....	50	3 00	.....
"	Englemanni (Engleman Spruce)...	"	75	4 00	.....
"	Black Hill Spruce (Hardest of the Entire Spruce Family).....	Black Hills, S. D....	1 00	8 00	.....
"	Nigra (Black Spruce).....	Colorado.....	50	3 00	.....
"	Rubra (Red Spruce).....	Nova Scotia.....	75	3 50	.....
"	Excelsa (Norway Spruce).....	Germany	25	85	75 00
"	Alba (White Spruce).....	Wisconsin.....	50	3 75	.....
"	Stitchensis (Stika Spruce.	"	50	3 25	.....
Pinus	Strobos (White Pine).....	Minnesota.....	25	2 50	.....
"	Resinosa (Red or Norway Pine)...	"	75	6 00	450 00
"	Sylvestris (Scotch Pine).....	Scotland.....	25	1 75	150 00
"	Austriaca (Austrian Pine).....	Germany.....	25	1 75	150 00
"	Ponderosa (Bull Pine).....	Blk. Hills, S. D....	25	1 25	100 00
"	Aristata (Bristle Cone Pine)....	Colorado.....	25	2 00	.....
"	Cantorta Long Shore Pine.....	Colorado	75	6 00	.....
"	Divaricata (Jack Pine).....	Minnesota.....	70	3 50	300 00
"	Montana (Mugho Pine).	Germany.....	40	2 50	.....
"	Rigida (Pitch Pine).....	New Brunswick.....	30	2 00	200 00
"	Flexilis (Limber Pine).....	Colorado	40	3 00	.....
"	Lambertiana (Sugar Pine .....	.....	40	2 50	.....
"	Cembroides (Mexican Pinion Pine	Mexico.....	30	2 00	.....
Thuja	Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ	Wisconsin.....	25	2 00	.....
"	Orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vi- tæ	"	30	2 00	.....
Juniperus	Virginiana (Red Cedar).....	Northern.....	20	1 50	.....
"	Communis (English Juniper)...	.....	25	1 50	.....
"	Glauca (Silver Cedar).	Black Hills, S. D....	25	1 25	.....
"	Trailing (Weeping Juniper)....	" " "	25	1 25	.....
Taxus	Baccata (Common Yew).....	.....	40	2 00	.....

DICIDUOUS TREE SEEDS

Larix	Europa, European Larch.....	Scotland.....	20	1 50	.....
"	Leptolepis, Japan Larch	Japan.....	50	3 50	.....
"	Siberica, Siberian Larch .....	.....	50	3 50	.....
Catalpa	Speciosa, Hardy Catalpa.....	Dundee.....	20	1 00	.....
Morus	Alba, Russian Mulberry	Kansas	20	1 50	.....
Robinia	Pseudoacacia, Black Locust	Dundee.....	20	75	.....
Gleditsia	Triacanthos. Honey Lo- cust.....	Native seed	20	60	.....
Tilia	Americana, American Linden or Basswood .....	.....	20	75	49 00
Acer	Saccharum, Hard or Sugar Maple (crop failure) .....	.....	20	50	35 00
"	Platanoides, Norway Maple.....	.....	20	50	.....
"	Negundo, Box Elder .....	.....	..	35	30 00
Fraxinus	Americana, American White Ash .....	.....	15	40	.....
Hicoria	Laciniosa, Shell Bark Hickory .....	.....	..	\$3.00	per bu
Fagus	Sylvatica, Beech .....	.....	20	50	.....
Æsculus	Hippocastanum, Horse Chestnut .....	.....	20	50	.....
Oak, Red .....	.....	.....	..	\$4 00	per bu
Oak, Burr	3 50	per bu
Oak, White	3 50	per bu

**D. HILL, Evergreen
Specialist,
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.**

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"	Arizona (Arizona Cork Bark Fir	"	1 25	15 00
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"	Flexilis (Limber Pine).....	Colorado.....	40	3 00
"	Lambertiana (Sugar Pine	"	40	2 50
"	Cembroides (Mexican Pinion Pine	Mexico.....	30	2 00
Thuja	Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ	Wisconsin.....	25	2 00
"	Orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vi- tæ	"	30	2 00
Juniperus	Virginiana (Red Cedar).....	Northern.....	20	1 50
"	Communis (English Juniper) ..	"	25	1 50
"	Glauca (Silver Cedar).....	Black Hills, S. D.....	25	1 25
"	Trailing (Weeping Juniper)....	"	25	1 25
Taxus	Baccata (Common Yew).....	"	40	2 00

DICIDUOUS TREE SEEDS

Larix	Europa, European Larch.....	Scotland.....	20	1 50	.....
"	Leptolepis, Japan Larch	Japan.....	50	3 50	.....
"	Siberica, Siberian Larch	"	50	3 50	.....
Catalpa	Speciosa, Hardy Catalpa	Dundee.....	20	1 00	.....
Morus	Alba, Russian Mulberry	Kansas	20	1 50	.....
Robinia	Pseudoacacia, Black Locust.....	Dundee.....	20	75	.....
Gleditsia	Triacanthos. Honey Lo- cust.....	Native seed	20	60	.....
Tilia	Americana, American Linden or Basswood	"	20	75	49 00
Acer	Saccharum, Hard or Sugar Maple (crop failure)	"	20	50	35 00
"	Platanoides, Norway Maple.....	"	20	50	.....
"	Negundo, Box Elder .....	" .....	..	35	30 00
Fraxinus	Americana, American White Ash	"	15	40	.....
Hicoria	Laciniosa, Shell Bark Hickory .....	" .....	..	\$3.00	per bu
Fagus	Sylvatica, Beech.....	"	20	50	.....
Æsculus	Hippocastanum, Horse Chestnut	"	20	50	.....
Oak,	Red .....	" .....	..	\$4 00	per bu
Oak,	Burr .....	" .....	..	3 50	per bu
Oak,	White .....	" .....	..	3 50	per bu

**D. HILL, Evergreen
Specialist,**

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE.

ARBOR VITAE AMERICAN.....	4 to 6 inches	.25	1.50	8.00	75.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 " 4 " " " " " " " " "	....	1.00	6.00	50.00

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE.

PYRAMIDAL CHINESE.....	6 to 8 inches	.35	2.05	15.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 " 6 " " " " " " " " "	....	1.50	10.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 " 8 " " " " " " " " "	.35	2.00	15.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 " 6 " " " " " " " " "	....	1.50	10.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 " 8 " " " " " " " " "	.35	2.00	15.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 " 6 " " " " " " " " "	....	1.75	12.00	.....

The Chinese Arbor Vitae are not hardy in northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and other northwestern states. They do well in the central and southern states.

Most of above varieties can be supplied in lots of 100,000 and over. Write for prices on large lots.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I wish to call the attention of farmers and others who may desire to plant Evergreens for a wind-break, shelter belt, or ornamental purposes that my trees must not be compared with those you may have purchased of some traveling tree peddler, who has no reputation at stake. My aim is to send out only such stock that, with proper care in planting, will be sure to grow. My trees are taken direct from the nursery, are well assorted, and packed in light boxes with plenty of damp moss, by men of long experience, so that they can be shipped to any part of the world with safety.

The question is often asked, what is the best size evergreens to plant? For the benefit of beginners and others, will say, transplanted trees are far better than seedlings, and in the end, sometimes much the cheapest. The size to order must, to a certain extent, be governed by the size of your pocketbook. The following sizes are from two to three times transplanted therefore are well rooted and always give satisfaction: 18 to 24 inches, 2 feet, 12 to 18 inches, 2 to 3 feet.

TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS.

From One to Three Times Transplanted, Stocky and Well Rooted.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
NORWAY SPRUCE.....	6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00	\$.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.80	7.00	60.00	.....
" " " nice.....	4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.70	6.00	50.00	400.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.50	4.00	35.00	270.00
" " " selected.....	2 to 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
" " " not selected.....	2 to 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
" " " selected.....	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
" " " good.....	2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.25	2.00	18.00	150.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	18 to 24 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 to 18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 to 15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.10	.75	5.00	40.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 to 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	....	.50	3.50	30.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 to 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	....	....	2.50	20.00

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.

WHITE SPRUCE.....	3 to 4 feet	.60	5.00	40.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 to 3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	18 to 20 in. " " " " " " " " " " " "	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 to 18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 to 12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 to 10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.10	.75	5.00	40.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 to 8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	....	.60	4.00	30.00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.....	2 to 3 feet	\$.50	5.00	40.00	.....
" " once transplanted	10 to 12 in	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
" " " " " "	6 to 10 "	...	.75	6.00	50.00

BLUE SPRUCE.

Picea Pungens, from Colorado Seed.

BLUE SPRUCE, selected blue.	4½ to 5 feet	5.00	40.00	.....	.....
" " sel blue, pr pair	1½ to 5 "	9.00	.....	.....	.....
" " selected blue...	2 to 3 "	3.00	25.00	.....	.....
" " selected blue...	12 to 18 in	1.00	8.00	70.00	.....
" " not sel'd, blue...	10 to 12 "	.50	3.50	25.00	200.00
" " not sel'd, blue...	6 to 10 "	.25	2.00	20.00	175.00

Douglas Spruce, from Colorado Seed.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE.....	2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00	.....	.....
" " " " " "	18 to 24 in	.75	5.00	35.00	.....
" " " " " "	12 to 15 "	.30	2.50	15.00	.....
" " " " " "	10 to 12 "	.20	1.75	12.00	100.00

Abies Concola, from Colorado Seed.

CONCOLOR, selected.....	12 feet	1.00	8.00	70.00	.....
" " " " " "	15 to 18 in	.75	6.00	50.00	.....
" " " " " "	10 to 12 "	.50	4.00	30.00	.....
" " " " " "	8 to 10 "	.40	3.00	25.00	.....

Black Hills Spruce, Abies Alba.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE.....	10 to 12 in	.25	2.00	10.00	75.00
" " " " " "	6 to 10 "	...	1.50	7.00	55.00

BALSAM FIR.

BALSAM FIR.....	3 feet	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
" " " " " "	2 to 2½ "	.30	2.50	20.00	180.00
" " " " " "	2 "	.25	2.00	16.00	150.00
" " " " " "	18 to 24 "	.20	1.75	12.00	100.00
" " " " " "	12 to 15 "	.15	1.25	10.00	90.00
" " " " " "	10 to 12 "	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
" " " " " "	6 to 10 "	...	.75	5.00	40.00

SCOTCH PINE.

SCOTCH PINE, extra heavy stock.	6 to 8 feet	1.00	8.00	70.00	.....
" " " " " "	10 to 12 "	3.00	20.00	150.00	.....
" " " " " "	5 to 6 "	.75	5.00	40.00	300.00
" " " " " "	4 to 5 "	.50	4.00	30.00	200.00
" " " " " "	3 to 4 "	.40	3.00	20.00	175.00
" " " " " "	3 "	.40	2.50	16.00	140.00
" " " " " "	2 to 3 "	.25	2.00	12.00	100.00
" " " " " "	2 "	.20	1.75	9.00	80.00
" " " " " "	18 to 24 in	.....	1.25	7.00	60.00
" " " " " "	12 to 15 "	.....	.75	5.00	40.00
" " " " " "	10 to 12 "	.....	.50	3.50	30.00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

AUSTRIAN PINE.....	6 to 8 feet	1.00	8.00	70.00	.....
" " " " " "	4 to 5 "	.50	4.00	30.00	.....
" " " " " "	3 to 4 "	.40	3.00	20.00	150.00
" " " " " "	2 to 3 "	.30	2.00	12.00	100.00
" " " " " "	12 to 18 in	.20	1.00	12.00	50.00
" " " " " "	10 to 12 "	.15	.75	6.00	30.00
" " " " " "	6 to 10 "	.....	.....	3.50	20.00

WHITE PINE.

WHITE PINE.....	3 to 4 feet	.60	4.50	40.00	.....
" " " " " "	2 to 3 "	.40	3.00	25.00	200.00
" " " " " "	18 to 24 in	.30	2.00	15.00	125.00
" " " " " "	12 to 18 "	.25	1.50	10.00	90.00

WHITE PINE.....	10 to 12 in	.20	1.00	7.00	60.00
“ “	8 to 10 “	.12	.75	5.00	40.00
“ “	6 to 8 “	...	..	3.50	30.00

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE.

MOUNTAIN PINE.....	3 to 4 feet	1.00	9.00	75.00	.....
“ “	3 “	.75	6.00	50.00	.....
“ “	2 “	.60	5.00	40.00	.....
“ “	18 to 24 in	.40	3.00	25.00	.....
“ “	10 to 12 “	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
“ “	6 to 10 “	.15	1.00	5.00	40.00

NORTHERN RED CEDAR

RED CEDAR.....	2 to 3 feet	.50	3.50	30.00	.....
“ “	18 to 20 in	.30	2.00	15.00	125.00
“ “	12 to 18 “	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
“ “	10 to 12 “	.15	1.25	8.00	70.00
“ “	6 to 10 “	.10	.80	6.00	50.00
“ “	4 to 6 “	...	...	4.00	35.00

SILVER CEDAR FROM COLORADO.

SILVER CEDAR, from Colorado	2 feet	1.00	8.00	70.00
“ “ “ “	18 in	.70	6.00	50.00	.....
“ “ “ “	12 “	.50	4.00	30.00	.....

JUNIPER COMMUNIST.

ENGLISH JUNIPER.....	12 to 15 in.	.30	2.00	10.00	.....
“ “	10 to 12 “	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00

IRISH JUNIPERS.

IRISH JUNIPERS.....	2 to 2½ feet	.50	4.00	30.00
“ “	2 “	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
“ “	18 to 24 “	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
“ “	12 to 18 “	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
“ “	10 to 12 “	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
“ “	8 to 10 “	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
“ “	6 to 8 “	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00

ARBORVITAE AMERICAN.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE....	4 to 6 feet	.75	5.00	55.00	.....
“ “	3 to 4 “	.50	4.00	35.00	.....
“ “	3 “	.40	3.50	28.00	.....
“ “	2 to 3 “	.35	3.00	20.00	175.00
“ “	18 to 24 in	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00
“ “	12 to 15 “	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
“ “	10 to 12 “	.10	.75	6.00	50.00
“ “	6 to 10 “	....	....	4.00	35.00

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE.

SIBERIAN, beauties.....	18 to 24 in	.50	4.00	30.00
“ “	12 to 18 “	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
“ “	10 to 12 “	.25	2.00	12.00	.....

COMPACTA ARBORVITAE.

COMPACTA, extra fine.....	2 feet	.75	6.00	50.00
“ “	18 in	.50	4.00	40.00	.....
“ “	12 “	.35	3.00	25.00	.....

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE.

PYRAMIDAL, nice.....	2 to 3 feet	.75	6.00	50.00
“ “	12 to 18 in	.40	3.50	25.00	.....
“ “	10 to 12 “	.30	2.50	15.00	.....

HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN, nice.....	1½ feet	.50	4.00	30.00
“ “ “	12 in	.40	3.00	25.00	.....
“ “ “	8 to 10 “	.30	2.50	15.00	.....

HEDGE PLANTS.

The Following Evergreens and Shrubs are Well Adapted for
Ornamental Hedges.

		Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
ARBOR VITAE, American...	2 feet	7.50	15.00	62.00	125.00
" " " " "	18 in	5.00	10.00	45.00	90.00
" " " " "	12 "	3.50	7.00	30.00	60.00
" " " " "	8 to 10 "	2.50	4.00	17.50	32.50
WHITE SPRUCE, American..	18 "	7.00	12.00	55.00	100.00
" " " " "	12 "	5.00	9.00	45.00	80.00
" " " " "	8 to 10 "	2.50	5.00	22.50	40.00
NORWAY SPRUCE.....	2 feet	9.00	16.00	75.00	140.00
" " " " "	18 in	6.00	10.00	45.00	80.00
" " " " "	12 "	2.50	4.00	17.50	30.00
" " " " "	8 to 10 "	1.25	2.00	9.00	17.00
BARBERRY, common.....	10 to 12 "	5.00	9.00	40.00	75.00
" " " " "purple.....	10 to 12 "	8.00	15.00	65.00	125.00
PREVET, California.....	12 to 15 "	3.00	5.00	20.00	35.00
" " " " "	10 to 12 "	2.00	3.50	15.00	25.00
OSAGE ORANGE.....	2 yrs old	1.00	1.50	5.00	9.00
" " " " "	1 yr old	.60	1.00	3.00	5.00
LOCUST.....	12 in	.75	1.00	4.00	7.00
JAPAN QUINCE.....	12 to 15 "	8.00	14.00	.....	.....
" " " " "	10 to 12 "	6.00	10.00	40.00	.....
HONEY SUCKLE, upright....	10 to 12 in	6.00	10.00	.....	.....
HYDRANGEA, G. P.....	2 to 3 feet	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
" " " " "	10 to 12 in	5.00	9.00	35.00	.....
RUSSIAN MULBERRY.....	10 to 12 "	1.00	1.75	4.00	60.00

SPECIAL OFFER.

I make the following Special Offer as an inducement to beginners and others who wish to try a sample of my stock. The trees here offered are all No. 1 and first-class in every way, two or three times transplanted, extra well rooted; they cannot fail to give satisfaction. The sizes here offered are the cheapest, safest and best that can be planted.

They will be well packed and delivered to express or freight office on receipt of price below mentioned. No charge for packing.

SPECIAL OFFER.

LIST NO. 1. PRICE \$10.

25 Norway Spruce.....	2 feet
10 White Spruce.....	1½ "
10 Balsam Fir.....	1½ "
25 Scotch Pine.....	2 "
10 Austrian Pine.....	2 "
10 American Arbor Vitae....	2 "
10 Mountain Pine, stocky....	1½ "
10 White Pine.....	1½ "

LIST NO. 3. PRICE \$10.

50 Norway Spruce.....	1 foot
25 Balsam Fir.....	1 "
50 Scotch Pine.....	1 "
50 Austrian Pine.....	1 "
25 American Arbor Vitae....	1 "
25 White Pine.....	1 "
20 Mountain Pine.....	1 "
20 White Spruce.....	1 "

LIST NO. 2. PRICE \$5.

11 Norway Spruce.....	2 feet
4 White Spruce.....	1½ "
4 Balsam Fir.....	1½ "
11 Scotch Pine.....	2 "
4 Austrian Pine.....	2 "
4 American Arbor Vitae....	2 "
4 Mountain Pine.....	2 "
4 White Pine.....	1½ "

LIST NO. 4. PRICE \$5.

22 Norway Spruce.....	1 foot
11 Balsam Fir.....	1 "
22 Austrian Pine.....	1 "
22 Scotch Pine.....	1 "
10 American Arbor Vitae....	1 "
10 White Pine.....	1 "
10 Mountain Pine.....	1 "
11 White Spruce.....	1 "

LIST NO. 5. PRICE \$10.

Select list of choice Evergreens. Perfect specimens. Well rooted and suitable for planting on lawn, cemetery or park.

3 Norway Spruce.....	3	feet
2 White American Spruce....	3	"
1 Picea Pungens, sel'd Blue Spruce of Colorado.....	1½	"
1 Picea Pungens, sel'd Green Spruce of Colorado.....	1½	"
2 Douglas Spruce of Colorado	2½	"
1 Englemann Spruce of Colorado.....	1½	"
1 Concolor of Colorado.....	2	"
2 Balsam Fir.....	3	"
2 American Arbor Vitae.....	3	"
1 Globe Arbor Vitae, 18 inches broad.....	2	"

2 Dwarf Mountain Pine.....	2	"
2 White Pine. Pinus Strobus	3	"
2 Scotch Pine.....	3	"
1 Northern Red Cedar.....	3	"

LIST NO 6. PRICE \$10.

Choice list of transplanted shade and ornamental trees. This is a bargain; 205 well grown trees for \$10.

25 European White Birch.....	2	feet
25 American White Ash.....	2	"
25 Box Elder.....	2	"
20 American White Elms.....	2	"
20 European Mountain Ash.....	2	"
20 Catalpa Speciosa.....	2	"
20 Soft Maple.....	2	"
20 Norway Maples.....	1½	"
20 Russian Mulberry.....	2	"
10 American Linden.....	2	"

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

To any one who will get up a club among his friends and neighbors for the six special offers or for the amount of \$50.00, your choice of lists and numbers, I will pack and deliver on cars here free of charge your choice of list No. 1, 3 or 6.

Nursery Grown Forest Trees.

		100	1000	10,000
SEEDLINGS.				
EUROPEAN LARCH.....	10 to 12 inches....	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	1.25	10.00	90.00
" ".....	4 to 6 ".....	1.00	8.00	70.00
EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH.				
WHITE BIRCH.....	12 to 15 inches....	2.50	15.00	125.00
" ".....	10 to 12 ".....	2.00	12.00	100.00
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	1.50	8.00	70.00
LINDEN.				
EUROPEAN LINDEN.....	8 to 10 inches....	2.50	15.00	125.00
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	2.00	12.00	100.00
AMERICAN ".....	10 to 12 ".....	2.50	15.00	125.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	2.00	12.00	100.00
WHITE ASH, AMERICAN.....	12 to 18 ".....	1.00	6.00	45.00
" ".....	10 to 12 ".....	.75	4.00	35.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	.50	3.00	20.00
MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN.....	15 to 18 ".....	3.00	15.00	.....
" ".....	10 to 12 ".....	2.00	12.00	100.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	1.50	10.00	90.00
ELM, WHITE AMERICAN.....	10 to 12 ".....	1.50	8.00	70.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	1.00	5.00	40.00
MAPLES.				
NORWAY MAPLE.....	8 to 10 ".....	2.50	20.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	2.00	14.00	125.00
" ".....	4 to 6 ".....	1.50	12.00	100.00
SOFT MAPLE.....	18 to 24 ".....	1.50	8.00	70.00
" ".....	12 to 18 ".....	1.00	5.00	40.00
" ".....	10 to 12 ".....	.75	4.50	30.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	.75	2.50	20.00
HARDOR SUGAR MAPLE.....	10 to 12 ".....	2.00	15.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	1.50	10.00	80.00

Box ELDER.....	10 to 12 inches.....	1.00	4.00	30.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	.75	3.00	20.00
CATALPA SPECIOSA.....	12 to 18 ".....	1.00	5.00	40.00
" ".....	10 to 12 ".....	.75	4.00	30.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	.60	3.00	20.00
MULBERRY, RUSSIAN.....	12 to 18 ".....	2.00	12.00	100.00
" ".....	10 to 12 ".....	1.75	10.00	90.00
" ".....	6 to 10 ".....	1.00	4.00	30.00

Nursery Grown Forest and Ornamental Trees.

TRANSPLANTED.

WHITE BIRCH, EUROPEAN.....	8 to 10 feet	\$.60	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00	\$
" ".....	4 to 6 ".....	.40	3.00	20.00	.....
" ".....	2 to 3 ".....	.15	1.00	6.00	55.00
LINDEN, AMERICAN, ex. nice	3 inch. diameter	2.50	20.00	175.00	.....
" ".....	2 ".....	1.50	15.00	100.00	.....
" ".....	8 to 10 ".....	1.00	7.50	50.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 7 ".....	.....	5.00	30.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 5 ".....	.....	2.00	12.00	100.00
" ".....	2 to 3 ".....	.....	1.00	6.00	50.00
" ".....	12 to 18 in	.....	.50	4.00	35.00
" ".....	4 inch. diameter	4.00	30.00	.....	.....
LINDEN, EUROPEAN.....	6 to 8 feet	1.00	7.50	60.00	.....
" ".....	3 to 4 ".....	.....	5.00	35.00	.....
" ".....	10 to 12 in.	.....	.75	5.00	40.00
ELMS, AMERICAN WHITE	4 in caliper	3.00	25.00	200.00	.....
" ".....	3 ".....	2.50	20.00	175.00	.....
" ".....	2 ".....	1.25	10.00	70.00	.....
" ".....	8 to 10 feet	.50	5.00	35.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	.....	3.00	20.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 5 ".....	.....	2.00	12.00	100.00
" ".....	2 to 3 ".....	.....	1.00	6.00	45.00
ASH, WHITE AMERICAN,	3 in caliper	2.50	20.00	175.00	.....
" ".....	2 to 3 in. caliper	2.00	15.00	100.00	.....
" ".....	2 in. caliper	1.00	7.50	50.00	.....
" ".....	8 to 10 ".....	.50	5.00	25.00	200.00
" ".....	5 to 6 ".....	.....	2.00	10.00	75.00
" ".....	3 to 4 ".....	.....	1.00	6.00	40.00
MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN.....	7 to 8 ".....	1.00	7.50	50.00	.....
" ".....	5 to 6 ".....	.75	5.00	35.00	.....
MOUNTAIN ASH, Oak Leaved.....	6 to 7 ".....	1.00	7.50	50.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 5 ".....	.....	5.00	40.00	.....
CATALPA, 3 in. caliper.....	.....	1.75	15.00	100.00	.....
" 2 ".....	.....	1.00	7.50	50.00	.....
" ".....	8 to 10 ".....	.75	5.00	30.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	.....	3.00	20.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 6 ".....	.....	1.50	12.00	90.00
CAROLINA POPLAR	2 inch. diam.....	1.50	10.00	90.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	.75	5.00	30.00	.....
MAPLE, SOFT.....	8 to 10 ".....	.50	4.00	30.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 6 ".....	.....	2.50	15.00	.....
" SUGAR, 2 in. caliper.....	.....	2.00	15.00	100.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 8 ".....	.75	5.00	35.00	.....
" ".....	3 to 4 ".....	.....	3.00	20.00	.....
" ".....	2 to 3 ".....	.....	2.00	15.00	.....
" NORWAY.....	8 to 10 ".....	1.75	10.00	65.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 6 ".....	.....	6.00	40.00	.....
" ".....	2 to 3 ".....	.....	2.50	15.00	.....
" ".....	18 to 24 in.	.....	1.00	6.00	40.00
" ".....	12 to 15 ".....	.....	.75	4.00	30.00
Box ELDER, 4 in. caliper.....	.....	3.00	25.00	175.00	.....
" ".....	3 in. caliper.....	2.50	20.00	125.00	.....
" ".....	2 in. caliper.....	1.50	10.00	70.00	.....

BOX ELDER.....	8 to 10 feet	\$.75	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00	.....
" ".....	6 to 8 "	.....	3.00	15.00	.....
" ".....	4 to 6 "	.....	2.00	10.00	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT.....	4 to 5 "	1.00	6.00	40.00	.....
" ".....	12 to 18 in.	.....	1.00	6.00	.....

WEeping TREES.

CUT LEAF WEeping BIRCH.....	6 to 8 feet	1.50	12.00	70.00	.....
" ".....	5 to 6 "	1.25	10.00	50.00	.....
" ".....	3 to 4 "	.....	7.00	35.00	.....
WILLOWS, KILMERNOCK, 2 year heads....	"	1.50	12.00	70.00	.....
" ".....	1 year heads....	1.00	8.00	50.00	.....
ELM, CAMPERDOWN, 2 year heads.....	"	1.50	12.00	90.00	.....
MULBERRY, TEAS WEeping, 2 year heads	"	2.50	20.00	.....	.....
" ".....	1 year heads	2.00	15.00	.....	.....

See page 19.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS.

THE HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA continues to be one of the best and most handsome ornamental shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows larger with age, it grows 3 to 4 feet high, is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country, needs no protection in winter blooms in July and August when other flowers are scarce, and remains in bloom two or three months. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal tresses more than a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. Large 3-year-old plants, cut back, ready for planting, will bloom first season.....

Each	Doz.
\$.75	\$6.00
.50	4.00

Two year-old, cut back, strong plants.....
SPIREA—VAN HOUTTE. The grandest of all Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliages hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white floret make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer. Strong plants, 3 to 4 feet.....

.75	7.00
.50	4.00

Strong plants, 2 to 3½ feet.....
WIEGELAS—WIEGELA ROSEA. This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large and of a deep rosy color; they are borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of lovely blooms. Large plants.....

.75	7.00
.75	7.00

Pure white, large plants.....
The above set of four first sizes.....\$3.50

CLIMBING SHRUBS AND VINES.

AMPELOPIS VEITCHI—Out doors grown; two years.	1.00	10.00
HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPAN—Monthly, fragrant; strong plants.....	.50	4.00
TRUMPET VINE—Strong plants.....	.50	4.00
WISTARIA, CHINESE—Purple; strong plants.....	.50	4.00
CINNAMON VINE—Heavy roots.....	.30	3.00
CINNAMON VINE—Second size.....	.20	2.00

The Cinnamon Vine is one of the most charming climbers and will quickly cover an arbor window or veranda, making it a perfect bower of beauty. They are very easily grown, and once planted will last a life time. There is nothing will give a more home-like and cosy appearance, or be a surer index of refinement and culture, than beautiful vines twining about the porch and trellises.

OTHER VARIETIES OF SHRUBS.

Lilacs, purple and white, 4 feet.....	.50	3.50
Upright and Climbing Honeysuckle, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	3.50
Barberry, purple leaf, 2 feet.....	.50	3.50

Japan Quince, 2 feet.....	.30	2.00
Deutzia, double white and pink, Snowballs and Dogwood, Purple Fringe, Snowberry, Syringas, two varieties, and Dogwood, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	3.50
CLEMATIS—By all odds the most popular of all hardy garden climbers of easy growth, need but slight protection and rewards the grower with innumerable blossoms. Large 3-year old roots.....	1.00	
SNOWFLAKE—Very fine white variety blooming freely. A three-year-old plant bearing hundreds of blossoms.....	1.00	
JACKMANII—Large purple; well known. Very hardy. The finest of all. Large three-year-old roots.....	1.00	
COCCINIA—Immensely popular, growing full twelve feet high, covering the walls with numerous bright coral scarlet flowers. Large three-year-old roots.....	1.00	

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.



This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

My roses are all grown in open ground, are strong, heavy rooted plants, two to four years old; will give an abundance of bloom the first season. Only the best varieties are offered.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color; large plants.....	.50
ANNA DEBIESBACH—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud, flower lightly cupped; a vigorous grower, one of the best large plants.....	.50
BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—One of the most beautiful of all Roses. The flowers are of immense size, perfect form and exquisite color, a rich and lovely shade of pale pink, delightfully perfumed; an ideal Rose in every way. Being very difficult to propagate, it is always scarce and high-priced. Strong large plants.....	1.00
MAD MASSON—Large and double, color reddish crimson, of fine form and substance, a constant bloomer, and invaluable for bedding purposes, one of the best.....	.50
PIERRE NOTTING—Blackish red, shaded with violet, very large and full, form globular, habit good, one of the best dark roses.....	.50
PRINCE CAMILLE DEROHAN—Deep, ve. vety, crimson, large moderately full.....	.50
PAUL NEYRON—Flowers very large, often measuring five inches in diameter, perfect in shape; color deep seining rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a very strong grower and remarkably free bloomer. Large plants.....	.50
ELIZA BOELLE—An elegant Rose, very full and double, white sometimes clouded with blush and tinged with amber, and delightfully perfumed; color, pure ivory. Large plants.....	.75

DUNDÉE NURSERIES.

Baron Bonesetten, Coquette Des Alps, Jules Marothen Marie Bauman, Magna Charta, Croquette Des Blanches and others	Each .50	Doz 5.00
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TREE ROSES.

Budded on 4½ to 5 feet stems, strong two-year heads, ten varieties, red, white and pink.....	1.50	15.00
---	------	-------

MOSS ROSES.

Salet, Perpetual White, Crested Moss.....	.50	4.50
---	-----	------

COLLECTION, HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright, pink, sometimes with white stripes; large compact and globular, very double and full, blooms in clusters one of the finest.....		.50
--	--	-----

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, variegated, carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best climbing roses.....		.50
---	--	-----

CHAMPNEY—A fine, hardy, Pillar Rose, quite double and fra- grant; flowers deep rose, changing to clear pink; desirable.....		.50
--	--	-----

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE—Bright violet crimson; large, double and fragrant; not so free a bloomer as some, but a valuable sort.....		.50
--	--	-----

GREVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS—Flowers in large clusters, varies in color from white to crimson. Large plants.....		.50
---	--	-----

FRUIT TREES.

	Each	10	100
APPLES—All the best and hardiest varie- ties for the northwest.....	5 " 7 " .30 4 " 6 " .20	2.50 1.50	20.00 10.00
CRAB TREES—Transcendent, Hyslop, Gen. Grant, W's No. 50.....	5 " 7 " .30 4 " 5 " .20	2.50 1.50	20.00 15.00
CHERRY TREES—Early Richmond, Eng- lish Morelo, Olivet, Late Duke.....	5 " 6 " .50 4 " 5 " .40	5.00 3.50	40.00 30.00
PEAR TREES—Standard.....	5 " 6 " .70 4 " 5 " .50	6.00 4.00	45.00 35.00
PLUM TREES—Best varieties.....	5 " 6 " .70	6.00	45.00
PEACH TREES—Best varieties.....	4 " 5 " .50	4.00	35.00

GRAPES.

	Each	100
I only offer a few of the hardiest and best varieties		
MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch large; berry, large, round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely ex- empt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south. One year 15 cents; two years.....		.20 12.00
WORDEN.—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality, vine harder than that old standby, and every way as healthy. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years.....		.20 12.00
GOLDEN POCKLINGTON.—A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy; strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large; sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord. 1 year, 15 cts.; 2 yrs. CONCORD.—A large purplish-black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease. 2 years.....		.20 12.00 .10 5.00

NIAGARA.—One of the best white grapes, hardy as Concord. 2 years..... 20 12.00

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry should be planted in good rich soil, in rows five feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. 10 for 40c..... 10 2.00

Black Caps, Mammoth Cluster, Ohio, Gregg, Red Raspberries, Crimson Beauty, Cuthbert or Queen of the Market, Turner..

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA.—This is one of the low growing, trailing blackberries; in earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall growing sorts. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious. Per dozen, \$1.00..... 10 5.00

BLACKBERRIES.

Snyder.....
Early Harvest, Early Cluster, Stone's Hardy, Kittatiny, Taylor's Prolific, Wilson's Early. Per dozen, \$1.00..... 10 5.00

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson's, Crescent, Warfield, Bubach, Manchester, Sharples and other strong selected plants. \$1.00 per hundred; \$6.00 per thousand.....

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant three to four feet each way, manure well, and after fruit is gathered, prune out all old wood.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

CROWN BOB—Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy, first quality.

WHITESMITH—Large, roundish, oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

INDUSTRY—The best English gooseberry yet introduced; of vigorous upright growth and a greater cropper than any known variety, and shows no sign of mildew; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red. 2 years, each, 50c; dozen, \$5; 100, \$30.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

DOWNING—Very large, handsome, pale green, and of excellent quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON SEEDLING—Small to medium, roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking; bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive, 2 yrs, each 20c; doz., \$2; 100, \$12.

CURRENTS.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore; manure freely.

BLACK NAPLES—Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wines or jellies.

CHERRY—Berry sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short; the plant is very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

RED DUTCH—An old variety, excellent and well known.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.

WHITE DUTCH—An excellent and well known sort.

WAITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid excellent quality and valuable 2 years,—each, 20c.; dozen, \$2; 100, \$12.

How to Plant a Place.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

SOME REASONS FOR PLANTING.

1 It Pays in the Increased Value Imparted to Land.

Trees possess great value as measured by their cost. Certain beautiful, stately shade and fruit trees are called to mind, which cost their owners not three dollars apiece all told, but which to day would not be spared for \$300, \$500 or \$1,000 apiece. Railroads taking planted lands often pay from \$30 to \$300 each for trees occupying the same. The writer knows of \$600 apiece having been awarded in solid cash to the owner for trees that stood on some land that was needed for a certain town park.

The planting of these trees paid enormously. For, beside the money realized in the sales alluded to, the trees had previ-

ously given priceless delight in shade, shelter and beauty for many years. The cost was as nothing. Such returns not unfrequently follow judicious planting.

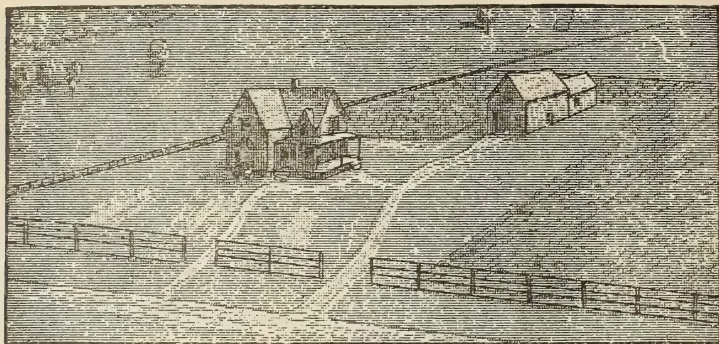
2. IT PAYS IN THE BETTER LIVING AND INCREASED COMFORTS THAT MAY SPRING FROM PLANTED GROUNDS.

The free use not only of fruits, but also of garden vegetables, should be enjoyed by every family in the land daily the year round. The children especially should be treated to all the luscious fruits, fresh and preserved, that they may desire to eat—none should be deprived of the light and excellent food to be found in the choice culinary vegetables so easily grown.

Many troublesome diseases are unknown to the free users of a largely vegetable diet. A convincing argument for the value of fruit is this: Settlers in a new country improve in health as their orchards begin to yield freely. Sailors in the frigid zone succumb to severe, sometimes fatal diseases, very soon after their supplies of fruits and vegetables give out.

Statisticians prove beyond any doubt that people on an average live longer now than in past centuries. This fact should in a large part be ascribed to the rapidly increasing use of fruits and vegetables in recent years in all civilized lands.

The presence of trees about a place contributes greatly to the comfort of man and beast. A dense belt of trees, especially evergreens, to the windward of a home will save the consumption of many an additional ton of coal in keeping the residence at an agreeable temperature. A similar



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FIG. 1. A NEW PLACE UNIMPROVED AS REGARDS TREE-PLANTING.

gain comes in the saving of feed and the increased thrift of live stock in stables that are well sheltered from wintry storm. The summer life of man and beast is made more pleasant for the presence of an abundance of shade trees. Increase the trees of the land, and we not only add to the attractiveness of our country, but that is provided which modifies the conditions of freshets, of drouth, and of sweeping gales and cold.

3. IT PAYS IN THE PROFITS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Our population living in towns and villages become ready buyers from those who have a surplus. On this account the judicious culture of fruits and vegetables is among the most profitable branches of land tillage. Tens of thousands of gardeners and fruit-growers all over our land derive larger incomes from their small plats of perhaps less than ten acres each, devoted to these crops, than does the average farmer from his many acres, given to farm crops.

A neighbor of the writer, from a Bartlett pear orchard of less than two acres, clears upwards of \$1,000 year after year on his crop. The sales from an acre of strawberries in the vicinity of thriving towns or villages is seldom less than \$300, and often reaches \$400 to \$800 a year.

Many a farmer with one-fourth of his farm devoted to a well managed apple orchard obtains larger profits from that part than from the entire three-fourths besides. The mand for choice fruits at paying prices is constantly growing; it will be a long while before all our rapidly increasing



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THE SAME AS FIG. 1, BUT EMBELLISHED WITH TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, ORCHARDS, ETC.

population will be the free buyers and consumers of fruit that the best interests of all demand.

4. IT PAYS IN THE GREATER BEAUTY AND INTEREST TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS IMPART TO A PLACE, ESPECIALLY EVERGREENS.

We have only to compare the desirability of any home planted with a profusion of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, vines and plants, with the same or similar grounds (as for instance a new home) devoid of these. The one attracts with an irresistible charm; the other is bare and forbidding in a measure.

A costly house can never make up for lack of trees. One that is inexpensive but neat, with handsome garden surroundings, shows to far better advantage, than a home costing double the money, but without the presence of lawn trees and flowers.

When one tries to sell he may find this out. Let us not forget also that our attachment to trees and plants become almost as strong as to persons. Were parents to provide trees, shrubs and flowers freely about the home, and encourage their children to love, study and care for them, they would be bestowing the source of the highest, purest and most constant enjoyment, and in addition, the cause of health and ruggedness derived from being much in the open air.

WHAT CONSTITUTES JUDICIOUS PLANTING ?

5. A GOOD BALANCE OF THE PRODUCTS OF PLANTING SHOULD BE THE AIM.

It is a mistake to set out a hundred or more apple trees of one or two varieties and call the planting a place. It is a mistake to overdo in any one direction of planting and then to plant inadequately in other directions.

There certainly should be (a) an ample apple orchard, yielding by good selection of varieties, this "best fruit under the sun" for use every month of the year; there should be (b) a liberal space devoted to each of the other hardy fruits, such as pears, plums, peaches, grapes, cherries, quinces, apricots, and strawberries, raspberries, currants, and other small fruits, for yielding the greatest possible variety in this line besides apples. In addition to fruits in abundance, let provision be made for (c) a complete vegetable garden, on which to depend for a wholesome variation in the food supply the year round.

Then let our natural appreciation of beauty and comfort be met by surrounding the home with (d) a handsome lawn adorned with (e) hardy ornamental trees, (f) flowering shrubs, (g) arbor and veranda, (h) garden plants, etc., and (i) evergreen or other windbreaks to protect the buildings and garden (j) groves of forest and nut trees adjacent to the stables, or in out-of-the-way places, (k) trees along the highway, fences, creek, etc.

PLANNING A PLACE FOR PLANTING.

6. IT IS WISE TO WORK BY PLAN FROM THE BEGINNING.

This should, as regards all the main features, be decided upon in the main and somewhat in detail, ahead of the selection of the planting stock, or of operations on the land. Then the details can be carried out step by step, whether done in one year or over several years.

7. ARRANGE SO THAT NOTHING BE CROWDED. CROWDING LEADS TO CRIPPLES.

Have the full grown tree, shrub or plant in your mind's eye, as you plan for the young slender stocks from the nursery or from the plant bed. It is a fact that many apple and other fruit plantations, when they should be at their best, are failures because the trees are crowded. See schedule of distances below.

Street and lawn trees often stand so close that if one-half or two-thirds of their number were removed the distance would be right for those remaining. Crowded trees never can develop into magnificent specimens. A dozen of the former are not equal to one stately tree monarch that has not been crowded. (Compare Figs. 3 and 4.) The fault of crowding is a

common one, and is attended with bad results in the culture of shrubs, vines and plants, and also in the vegetable garden. (See Fig. 5.)

Crowding trees against buildings and walks (See Fig. 5) is a common fault arising from not having future size in mind when the young trees are set.

In case of buildings, it renders them damp, dark, unhealthy, leading also to decay of woodwork.

8. CLOSE PLANTING SOMETIMES ADMISSIBLE.

It may sometimes be advisable to plant close with a view to thinning out in time, for instance in an orchard of apple or pear trees (these trees being slow to develop, and long lived) it is admissible to plant the short-lived peach, dwarf apples or pears, raspberries and other small fruits, calculating that after these have passed their prime the entire space may be devoted to the others.

Again, early to relieve the barren aspect of any place, the better kinds of trees etc., may be planted at suitable distances for permanence, and then fill in more ordinary and rapid-growing kinds between to be removed as the others require the space. Young elm trees, for instance, set along the street at 35 feet apart may present a scant appearance. But putting some quick-growing poplars, silver maples or alders between to be cut out after a few years will lead to better early effects, while doing no injury in the long run. Still if the writer thought that in any case the cutting out would be neglected he could not recommend this course. A rich soil and high culture are wonderful factors in so pushing ahead tree growth that a newly planted place will soon put on an appearance of maturity.



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Fig. 3. What crowding does to disfigure trees. The sketch is a fair specimen of hundreds of street trees in Dundee and other towns. (See Nos. 7 and 10.)

9. GENERALLY AVOID STRAIGHT LINES ABOUT THE LAWN.

Nature teaches us that irregularity in the landscape or ornamental grounds leads to the best effects. Recall to mind any beautiful natural scenery, and you will note that it is strikingly devoid of straight lines.

Another point is this: The boundary and building outlines in the vicinity of the home lawn and ornamental parts are usually straight, hence out of accord with nature's principle of effective arrangement. Therefore, to have the lawn as pleasing as possible, all the more requires that the laying out be done irregularly in some degree for relieving the straight lines already too strong.



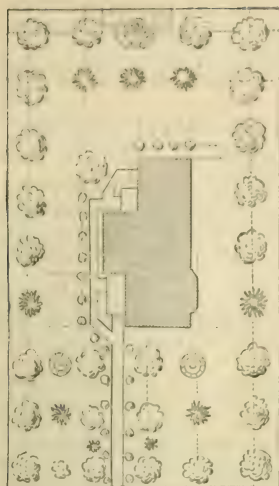
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FIG. 3. A TREE GROWN WITH
OUT CROWDING. SEE NO. 7



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Fig. 5. The small Evergreens seemed far enough from the walk as they were planted, but six years of growth showed the mistake. See No. 7.



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Fig. 6. Showing the effect of having lawn trees, shrubs, walks, etc. arranged in straight lines. See Nos. 14, 17.

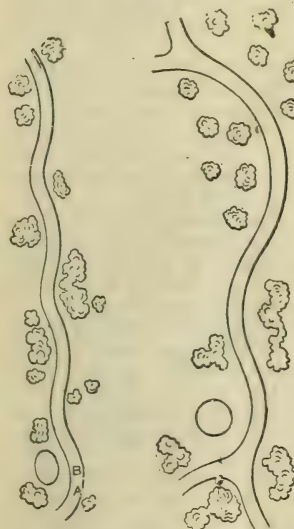


Fig. 7. Showing the advantage of placing the features of the lawn in irregular order and employing curves.

Figs. 6 and 7 impress this lesson. The first shows shade and ornamental trees arranged almost as one would lay out an orchard, adding to the existing straight lines found in the buildings and boundaries, other straight ones on the lawn. The latter shows the same place and the same trees, etc., arranged more naturally with curves and irregularity prevailing. The improvement is obvious to any eye. It cost no more to plant by the better than by the poorer plan.

10. KEEP THE CENTER OF THE GRASS PLATS OPEN.

The trees, shrubs and flowers about the home should be arranged towards the margins of the different grass areas, as shown by Fig. 10 and seldom to the interior, as shown by Fig. 11. Openness of center causes lawn plats to present that greatest of garden charms, an air of breadth and repose. It also serves to secure a better view of whatever is planted on the lawn. These engravings, it will be observed, show the same lawn with the same trees and shrubs used.



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Fig. 8. A series of characterless curves, because serpentine curves, the bends vary considerably in size. See No. 12.

11. PLANT ORNAMENTAL GROWTHS IN GROUPS AND MASSES.

This is the keynote of natural lawn arrangement, applying to trees, shrubs and plants, even down to annual flowers, all are finer for being grouped, somewhat.

As a rule the larger trees, and especially the evergreens, should be planted towards the boundaries, with smaller growers, shrubs and plants further in. A weeping or variegated tree, or a shade tree, may here and there be brought away from the boundary with good effect. A lawn will appear of greater size if some vistas or views are kept open between the tree and shrub groups near the limits of the place in more distant parts.

If there are some handsome outside views, as a distant water or landscape scene, a church spire, village, or the like, leave openings in the marginal plantings for giving glimpses of the same. But if an undesirable outside object is within reach of the eye, shut it off by placing a group of evergreens in the line of vision. A very excellent effect is

created by grouping the various classes somewhat by themselves—as roses with roses, weigelas with weigelas, evergreens with evergreens—instead of scattering the respective sorts all over the place.

Plant most thickly in the direction of prevailing winds, not forgetting that this is the place of all others for evergreens.

12. GRACEFUL CURVES CONTRIBUTE BEAUTY; POORLY DEFINED ONES ARE ABOMINABLE.

As a rule, curves in walks should not be so rounded as to tempt the user to cut across from bend to bend. Should more than one bend to the same side be desirable, let such vary considerably in boldness to prevent a serpentine appearance which is always objectionable. Figs. 8 and 9 show a bad and a good form of walks having several curves.

Let the borders of flowers, shrubs, etc., be of curving outline. Curves here admit of a little more elaboration than do the same in walks, as a rule. Still the rule referred to and illustrated by the engravings should not be lost sight of.

Have but few gravel or other constructed walks on the lawn, and these only where much used, in all other places a closely clipped turf makes the most agreeable walk.

For laying out handsome curves, nothing is more helpful than a rope. Vary its position until the curves are graceful and satisfactory, then define the outline with stakes, to be kept in place until the border or walk is constructed.

HOW AND WHAT TO ORDER FOR PLANTING.

13. AVOID BUYING OF UNRELIABLE DEALERS.

Face the fact that there are many unscrupulous agents among those supplying trees, plants and seeds, but also that there is no lack of reliable ones representing reliable nurseries. Notice that the dishonest agent deals

in most extraordinary claims for new and wonderful fruits and flowers—it is his trade mark.

You can rely on the agent who sells over the same territory year after year.

You can trust the agent, stranger though he be, who representing a first-class nursery, carries a signed certificate of recent date, from the nursery he sells for. Always insist on seeing such certificate before buying.

Swindlers have been known to carry forged certificates; if you have suspicions on this point, write to the nursery, asking if so and so is its trusted agent.

As a rule, buy no seeds of travelers or at drug or grocery stores. Order from the catalogues of reliable dealers.

Avoid buying evergreens of any except the grower or his trusted local agent.

Evergreen trees, if well transplanted, usually take on a mature look at once. Many shrubs, such as hardy hydrangeas, rose of sharon, or althea, roses, weigelas, summer and fall spiraeas, clematis, usually flower first of the season if the planting be carefully done.



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Fig. 10. Trees arranged for having center of the grass plat agreeably open. See No. 15.



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Fig. 11. The same as Fig. 13, but with center of the grass plat objectionably planted. See No. 15.

Invest with extreme caution in new and untried things. In many cases the money that is spent for these proves to be an utter waste.

For family use the variety in fruits may be somewhat increased over that which is the most profitable for market. In apples, the inexperienced generally get too many summer and fall varieties, as compared with winter kinds.

Better plant a large proportion of winter sorts, in order to secure an abundance of fruit for the seasons when other fresh fruit is absent.

14. SUIT THE KIND TO THE PLACE.

Do not plant apple or large shade trees in narrow town lots; there are many smaller kind in both fruit and ornamental trees better suited to the place.

Where space is very limited, employ vines such as the grape or ornamental climbers, because they accomodate themselves so perfectly over a perpendicular surface. It is surprising how much can be done in house side gardening by the use of vines where there would not be enough ground surface for other kinds.

Every planter sets some street trees, but many make mistakes as to kinds, especially in towns where the law (a proper one) requires that the trunks be kept clear for ten feet up. Here one should select according to the style of growth; if the tendency is to branch low with a heavy growth at the bottom, as in Fig 16, the tree is less suitable than is the reverse form shown in Fig. 17. On this account the American elm is about the ideal

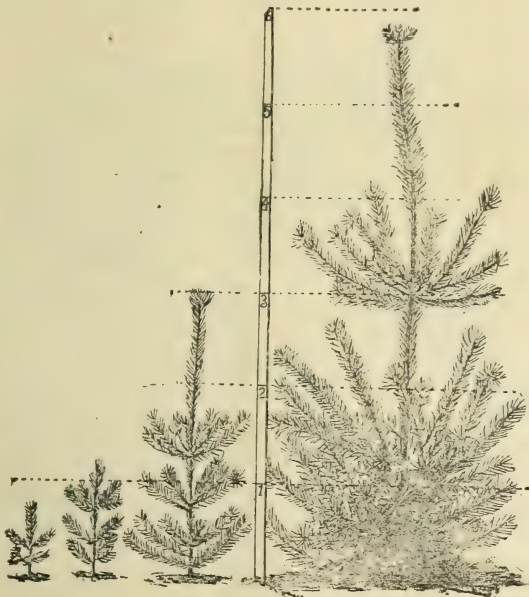
15. WHEN TO PLANT--SPRING OR FALL?

A hard question, because no one knows what the season ahead will be like. Summer drouth is harder on spring than on fall planting; ext emely cold weather is the reverse of this. In the southern states November to

January is the preferred planting season generally. Taking one year along with another one we would not recommend general fall planting in localities where the winters are known to be severe. Yet, even here, there might be little risk in fall planting, if the stone fruits, strawberries, evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants were not included. These we would prefer to plant in the spring.

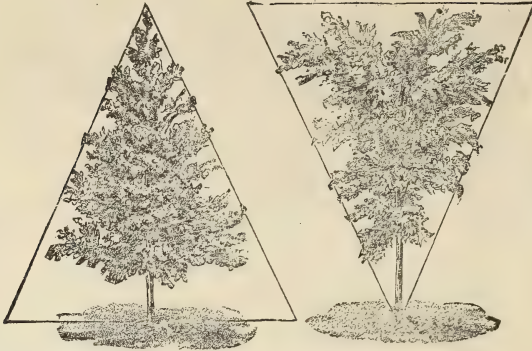
But whether done in the spring or in the fall, let the planting be done early in the season; that is, in the spring, as soon as possible after the soil will work up loose; in the fall, immediately after the first hard frosts.

For evergreens, about corn planting time, or when the soil has become warm and mellow.



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Fig. 12 at planting
Fig. 13 3 mo. after planting
Fig. 14 15 mo. after planting
Fig. 15. See No. 22. Size in feet of the same white pine 27 months after planting.



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Fig. 16. Heaviest growth in bottom branches; hence not well suited for street planting, where long trunks are desirable. See No. 23.

Fig. 17. Heaviest growth at the top, inducing the tree to have a high trunk; hence well suited for street planting. See No. 23.

gravelly or if the top earth is very shallow, or the site is that of an old dead tree, a good, thrifty growth can be obtained by making special preparations. These should consist of digging out the sterile earth for a space of say five feet across by two feet deep, and filling in the hole thus made with fresh loam in which to do the planting.

Vines against houses or veranda-posts often fail because the soil here is the hard subsoil dug from the cellar. Under such circumstances, furnish good earth and plenty of it for the plant.

17. THE SOIL SHOULD BE WELL DRAINED.

Few kinds of trees or plants, none in the fruit class, succeed in wet land. A soil too wet for raising good winter wheat is too wet for trees. This may

be known if the water stands in the furrows for half a week or more after the first frost has left the earth in the spring, or after a heavy rain has ceased. Drain such land before planting it to trees.



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Fig. 18 Heeling-in Trees. See. No 33.

18. HOW TO HEEL-IN TREES AND PLANTS.

One way of heeling-in is illustrated in Fig. 18. First a good-sized trench is thrown out to one side, and a row of trees is laid down with the roots in the trench. Then a second trench is opened against the first, the soil being thrown over the roots of the trees in the first. Observe four points in heeling-in:

1. Always open the tree bundles and spread the trees thinly in the trench.
2. Always sprinkle plenty of fine earth among the roots.
3. Always cover them well to at least six inches above the crown.
4. Always firm the soil with the feet, so that it will be in close contact with every root.

The same principle is to be observed in heeling-in small plants.

Heeling-in is sometimes done by throwing out the trench on both sides,

THE SOIL IN WHICH TO PLANT.

16. Land well suited to garden crops, or to wheat and corn, is suitable for trees and vines and lawns.

The soil needs thorough cultivation and enriching for trees no less than to produce a good crop of corn. If the average culture given to the crop named were bestowed on trees, especially for the first years after planting, reports of failure in planting would rarely be heard.

If the soil where you wish to plant trees is very dry and

and then setting the trees upright in the trench, filling in ground from both sides. A second trench, if needed, is then opened some six or eight feet from the first, and so on.

Trees received in the fall for spring planting should be heeled in on some dry spot, free from grass or weeds that would harbor mice, and the root, trunk and most of the branches be covered with earth. Leave the earth somewhat mound-shaped, to shed water. Then cover any exposed tops with evergreen branches, and the trees, if of hardy kinds, will be safe until spring.

Trees frozen or shrivelled in transit should at once be buried, tops and all, in earth, until they are fully restored.

THE OPERATION OF PLANTING.

19. DO WE SET OUR PLANTS OR TREES TO LIVE OR DIE?

It is believed that fully two thirds of all trees planted never become well developed, productive specimens. Assuming that this is true, what an enormous waste



Fig. 19.



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Fig. 20

of money, time and hope attends tree planting! It is an uncalled for waste. By pursuing right methods, the average loss in transplanting need not be so much as one in ten.

SPREADING THE ROOTS OUT NATURALLY.

The right idea is shown in Figs 19 and 22; the wrong one, in which the roots are in masses or are cramped, by Figs. 20 and 24. In the absence of a tap-root, the arranging of the roots in planting can best be done by making a small, compact mound of earth in the bottom of the hole over which to spread them. If all these directions are carefully followed, the proportion of trees lost in transplanting may be reduced to the minimum.

20. CAREFULLY SURROUND THE SEPARATE ROOTS WITH EARTH.

A tree in its natural state of growth has each individual root closely surrounded by earth. One cannot be too careful to secure this condition of things when planting the trees. A first requisite is an abundance of fine, good mellow soil; if the planting is being done in sward or by the road-side, suitable soil should be carted from the garden or other convenient point. Then don't trust to throwing in the earth by shovelfuls, and giving a smart shake to the tree, with the notion that this will properly distribute the earth for it will not. Scatter the fine soil carefully over the roots, and then, with the fingers or with a pointed stick or the feet, work it under and around every part. Fig. 20 is a good illustration of "shovel planting," in which no pains are taken to separate the roots. Figs. 19 and 22 are good examples of right planting in this regard. Use no manure against the roots, although if some that is good and fine be at hand, it may be scattered over the earth before all has been returned to the hole. A moderate top dressing of old manure is never out of order.

21. FIRM THE SOIL COMPACTLY.

No part of planting or seed-sowing is of higher importance. In nature, we find the soil laid so tightly against every part of the roots, that should a strong man attempt to pull up a main root of a small tree, he would be likely to fail. Imitate the natural condition as near as you can. Tread the earth firm with the feet. But the roots should be shielded by some earth as this part of the work progresses.

Very firm planting is the only safe course in setting out evergreen trees.

Set seedling plants from a seed-bed so firmly with a dibble that they will not draw out if pulled by a leaf—the latter tearing instead.

With seeds it is much the same. To sprout, they must first and continuously absorb moisture from the earth to cause them to swell. This can be far more certainly accomplished if the seeds are moderately compacted in soil which yet contains sufficient looseness to prevent rapid drying out.

22. DO NOT PLANT TREES IN A PUDDLE, OR WHEN THE EARTH IS WET.

Because moisture is necessary to root and seed growth, do not fall into the grave



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Fig. 21.

error of thinking that excessive wetness would be yet better. What roots and seeds require is not direct continuous wetness (which really is injurious), but moisture in the shape of vapor, obtained by the mingling of air and water in the soil. The plan of pouring a large quantity of water into the tree hole when it has been half filled with earth is not a good one, unless the surrounding earth is quite dry, so that it will quickly absorb the excess. If the soil is at all moist, it is seldom best to use any water in planting.

23. ON LEANING THE TREE.

It is a good rule to lean trees slightly in the direction of prevailing winds, the action of which in time will bring them to a perpendicular position. In sections where tree-trunks are liable to injury from sun scald, as throughout the north-western states, it is well to lean the tree a little to the south, in order that the top may shield the trunk from the sun's rays.

24. BETTER TO TILL YOUR TREES AND PLANTS THAN TO WATER THEM.

This refers to all trees in orchards, borders, etc., and to garden crops. By keeping the soil stirred to a depth of an inch or so, the lower stratum will retain a remarkable degree of moisture, even in the driest weather. This because, first, the broken surface prevents largely the escape of moisture upwards by capillary attraction; second, a well tilled soil absorbs moisture from the air, especially at night. It must not be forgotten that weeds are enormous absorbers of moisture; what they take, the crop must go without.

25. GOOD TILLAGE IS AS GOOD AS MULCHING.

The layer of loose surface soil may well be termed a mulch. It preserves moisture nearly as well as a foreign mulch, like straw, sawdust, etc.; it better admits the air to the roots; it encourages deeper root growth; it is more convenient in a garden; it does not provide a congenial harbor or propagating place for injurious molds, insects and quadrupeds, a mulch may do.

26. IN TIMES OF DROUTH, WATER PROFUSELY, IF AT ALL.

As a rule, if more culture and less water were given in American gardens, the results would be better. Yet there are instances where watering during drouth is desirable, such as trees and shrubs growing in sod; vines against buildings; strawberry-beds; beds closely occupied with flowers, celery, etc.

To water any of these properly, the soil should be deeply punctured with a bar of iron to admit the moisture well down to the roots. Then



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Fig. 22. Rightly planted with all the roots properly spread out. See No. 40.

enough water should be applied to saturate thoroughly the soil. Such a watering should suffice for weeks, perhaps for the season. See Fig. 23.

Never indulge in the common practice of applying a dribble of water to each tree or plant daily, only to cause the surface of the soil to bake, without ever giving enough to soak completely down to the roots.

27. STIR THE SOIL EACH TIME AFTER BEING WET FROM RAIN OR OTHERWISE.

This is to prevent baking of the surface, which would cause loss of moisture in consequence of the unbroken capillary action between lower stratum and surface. Mellowing and pulverizing the surface checks this.

Clean and thorough cultivation is the first choice in any event. If ever an annual crop is grown between young growths, as is permissible and perhaps advisable in newly planted orchards, etc., it should be one which needs cultivation and hoeing, like beans, corn, potatoes, etc.; but a grain or clover crop should not be



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Fig. 23.

sown in such a place, since the young growths will then miss needful stirring of the soil.



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Fig. 24. Planted with
roots all in a mass.

AFTER THE PLANTING.

28 KEEP THE SURFACE OVER THE ROOTS OF TREES, VINES, ETC., CLEANLY TILLED ALL SEASON.

This is a rule that should be laid down for all kinds of trees, plants, etc. You would not expect a good potato crop from untilled land, choked with weeds and grass. Neither must trees, shrubs or other plants be expected to thrive with slighted culture. For three years at least treat all growths as well as you would potatoes; and orchard trees have better be so treated perpetually.

Even young trees, shrubs, etc., on the lawn should have the soil tilled for some years. By planting in groups, as advised under No. 11, it is easy to treat the surface of the soil between and just about the trees, shrubs, etc., as an open border neatly cut in the sward, and then keep cleanly tilled. Single specimens may have a circle from two to five feet across, they standing in the center kept similarly tilled.

Figs. 12 to 15 show some instances of rapid growth on the author's grounds, where attention has been given to clean culture and moderate fertility.

All crops from seed, and all bedding and garden plants should be kept scrupulously clean of weeds. By beginning early in the season, when the plants are small and tender, and passing over the beds with light tools every week or two during the season, it is easier to keep a place clean than half clean.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read what a few of my last year's customers say about my trees and mode of packing. I have never asked anyone for a testimonial. All of the following are entirely voluntary and unsolicited; they are from persons most of whom are entire strangers to me.

My evergreens arrived on the 6th inst., and are, in every way, satisfactory.

The Arbor Vitae arrived all O. K. Planted them immediately and found them extra fine plants and well rooted. HENRY GENTEMANN, Fontanelle, Neb.
Trees came all right. They are more than satisfactory. Board meets next week and I will mail you check. A. M. WEINHARDT, Chicago.
The box of trees arrived in good shape April 2. Are quite satisfactory.

The evergreens came to hand all right and in fine condition. We do not see how you can give so much attention to packing for the low prices you charge for your trees. The premium is grand. JOHN H ASDEN & SON, James Port, Mo.
Trees arrived today all O. K. WM. ACHEMEIER, Vandev, Iowa.

The evergreens came yesterday and seem in good condition. I have just finished setting them out. They are the finest lot of evergreens ever shipped into this part of Iowa. Many of my neighbors have examined them and I am sure they will want some another year. Thanks for the World's Fair souvenir. P. R. BAILEY, Primgear, Ia.
Trees ordered of you came yesterday morning and I planted them immediately. They were fine trees, well packed, and in every way satisfactory. WM. TUTIN, Daws, Ia.
I am well satisfied with evergreens you sent me. They were well packed and are nice. GEO. HEINIMAN, Americus, Kas.

I have been ordering evergreens of you for many years and desire to thank you for the pains you take in packing your trees, which always arrive in the best of condition. H. H. HUDSON, Rochffe, Ia.
I received the evergreens the 19th, and they opened out in fine shape. Thanks for the World's Fair souvenir. GILES HODGES, Shaw Station, Ill.

My trees were received in good order last Saturday. I have planted them carefully and I think they will all grow. They are the finest lot of trees I ever purchased of any one. I am more than satisfied with them. Accept my thanks for the World's Fair souvenir. W. T. BRAND, Brazil, Ia.
Received the evergreens all right and am well pleased with them.

The shipment of trees arrived. I am well pleased with the Norway Spruce. They are all planted and are looking fine. I shall want more. ELIZA J. GORDAN, Arkansas City, Kas.
Evergreens received today all O. K., and tomorrow they will be planted. Thanks for the extra care taken in planting. SAMUEL DEIHL, Hepler, Pa.

The trees you sent a few days since arrived in good condition, for which I wish to thank you very much, not only for the prompt delivery but for your fair and honest dealing. I shall cheerfully recommend you to my friends. MRS. C. A. KIMBALL, Elgin, Ill.
The evergreens you shipped me April 14th have been received in good condition. I am well pleased with them. A. C. ALLEN, Alexandria, S. Dak.
Plants and trees received, and fine stock; healthy evergreens and in good condition. F. H. MEILKE, Chicago, Ill.

Received your trees in good order and am well pleased with them. Many thanks for premium. RUD ELSNLIK, Vinton, Ia.
I received the trees from you on the 21st. They have been a long time on the road. They have been laid over somewhere, I presume. Most of them were in excellent shape. I planted them immediately on arrival, and at present am well pleased. MARTIN RASMUSSEN, Even, Minn.

The evergreens arrived in good condition, only you sent them by freight instead of express. B. F. HICK & SON, Mt. Sterling, Tenn.
Shipment of evergreens arrived in good order on the 12th of April. D. BRAMMERBUSH, Decatur, Ill.

Received this day the shipment of evergreens all in good condition, for which you have my thanks. They were fine trees and exceedingly well packed. D. D. SCOTT, Vandalia, Ill.
Received seedlings in good condition April 18th. R. S. CHEESEMAN, Milledgeville, Ill.

Received shipment of evergreens, which are all right. Thanks for promptness. I will report my success with the trees later. P. R. BAILEY, Primgear, Ia.
The evergreens arrived in good order. We planted them with care. Thanks for your kindness in sending the World's Fair souvenir. W. T. ROUSE, Burlington, Ky.
I have received the evergreens in good shape. Am well pleased with them. Thanks for the beautiful Blue Spruce. CHAS. QUENEYBURG, Brown Deer.

The two last shipments of Arbor Vitae have arrived and are very nice, and the order was filled as per contract and in every way satisfactory. Thanks are due you for the honorable way in which you deal. W. A. WOOD, Petersburg, Ill.
Received plants yesterday. They are in fine condition. I have been in the tree business a number of years but never saw evergreens packed as well as yours. The little souvenir Blue Spruce is a daisy. Many thanks. U. H. CHENEY, Seyowiney, Ia.
The trees came in fine order last week; were seven days on the road. R. D. SPENCER, Derby, Ia.

The trees you sent the 14th were received the 17th in good order. I am very well pleased with them. The evergreens have arrived and are in fine condition. Accept my thanks for the beautiful Blue Spruce. J. C. McMAHAN, Home City, Kas.

Read Every Word of the Following:

It will pay you to do so. In the first place, I desire to thank my patrons, one and all, for your liberal patronage in the past and assure you that any order you may entrust with me in the future, will receive my prompt and careful attention.

I shall consider it a great favor if those of my patrons, who received the Little Blue Spruce sent out last season as a World's Fair Souvenir, would kindly let me know whether or not they succeeded in keeping it alive during the protracted drought of last summer, which was very destructive on newly planted evergreens. To all who did not succeed in saving this Premium tree last year, and who may again favor me with another order for the spring of 1895, I will replace said tree free of charge if the same is mentioned in your order.

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My catalogue is printed in German as well as English. Let me know which you prefer.


A question for you to answer. I have received nearly a thousand letters, some from every state; also from Canada, England and France, from patrons and others who saw my evergreen exhibit at the World's Fair, complimenting it and its artistic arrangement. Many wish to know if they could get a large size picture of it. I have no large size yet made, but if enough of my patrons and others want it, I will have it enlarged to 24x40 inches, lithographed in six colors, and give it with every order for \$5.00 and up for the spring of 1896. This work will cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and I want you to say if you want it.

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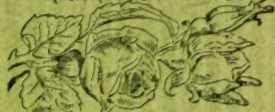
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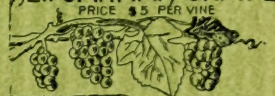


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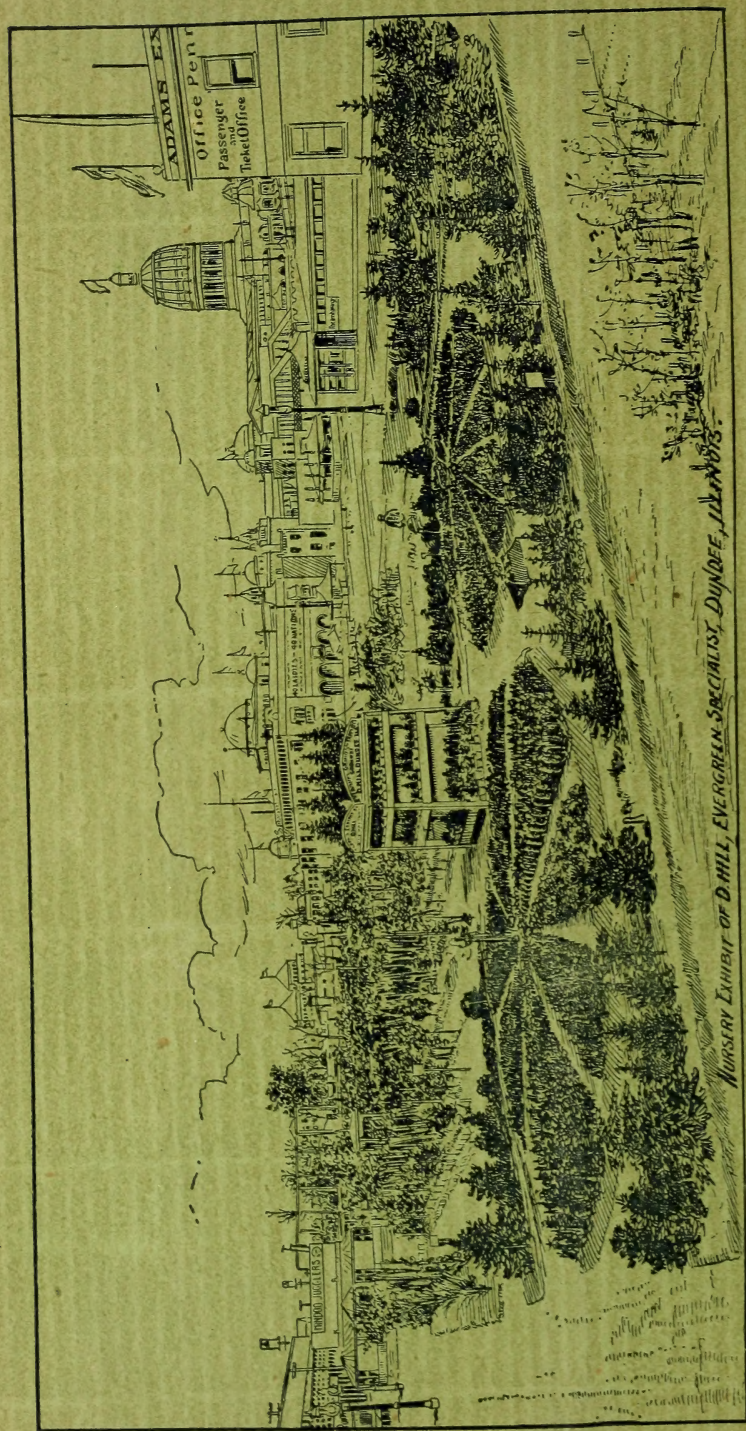


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